

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

THE HUSBAND PREPARES A GRAND SURPRISE FOR HIS WIFE.

He Guarantees to Furnish Plenty of Milk for the Family—The Cow and Calf. The Butcher's Explanation—Effects of Grief—Finale.

"What d'ye think?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he pushed into the sitting room without taking time to leave his hat and overcoat on the hall rack.

"Some of our relations dear?"

"Relations? Naw! Mrs. Bowser, for the past two or three weeks I have been preparing a surprise for you—a great surprise. How much milk do we use around this house daily?"

"Three quarts of milk and a pint of cream."

"Exactly, Mrs. Bowser, exactly. And the cost is twenty-four cents. You call it milk, but what is it? A compound of milk and water, which must kill us inside of five years."

"And are you going to change milkmen?"

"Exactly, Mrs. Bowser. I am going to be my own milkman after this."

"You are going to—?"

"Yes, I'm going to buy a cow!"

"But you always get cheated on such things."

"Do I? That's all you know about it! When I don't make 25 per cent. profit I want to be kicked. A cow will be the best paying investment we ever made. Just figure for yourself: There are twelve quarts of rich milk per day, at six cents per quart. That's seventy-two cents per day or \$5.04 per week. Take out seventy-five cents as the cost of her keeping, and you have a clear profit of \$4.29. Is that a swindle? We can't use over four quarts per day, and can therefore sell eight to the neighbors. Just speak to Green and Smith's folks, will you?"

MR. BOWSER'S WARNING.

"Mr. Bowser, don't you remember our pig?"

"Pig! pig! What has a Durham cow got to do with a short horn pig? And, besides, your own base conduct killed that animal. Mrs. Bowser, don't you dare attempt any tricks on my cow. I don't want a scandal but I'll divorce you if you ever look cross eyed at her."

"Well, we'll see how you'll come out."

"Oh, yes—throw cold water on my efforts to give you all the comforts of life. It's a wonder to me that I don't get discouraged and go to the gutter, as many a good man has."

Early the next morning a woman appeared with a cow and calf, having tied behind her wagon. The calf was tied as well as the cow, and I noticed that it seemed to be doing its best to keep away from her. This seemed so singular that I went to the back door to speak to Mr. Bowser about it, but he promptly called to me:

"Get back there! Do you want to get this cow excited and her blood heated up?"

He paid for his new milk cow and placed cow and calf in the barn, and after giving them an hour to quiet down he came in for me. After looking the animals over I asked:

"Mr. Bowser, how old is that calf?"

"Three weeks."

"And that cow is its mother?"

"Its mother? You don't think she's its uncle or grandfather, do you? You must be getting soft in the head!"

"Do you notice that she won't own it? See there! She's ready to cripple it if it comes near!"

"Mrs. Bowser, you go in and attend to your gossip and that wall calf baby, and don't you dare to come near this barn again! You have become cross eyed and soft headed."

I went in, but two hours later, when he had a butcher up to buy the calf, I slipped out and heard the man say:

"That's the way of it, Bowser. That isn't her calf any more than you are Queen Victoria's brother. The cow may be all right, however, she looks like a good milkster."

The calf was driven away, and Mr. Bowser put in the afternoon at making a milk stool and fixing buttons on the cow's horns. After supper he went out and milked, and as he brought in a pail even full he set it on the kitchen table with the complacent remark:

"Might have got six quarts more, but I got tired."

THREE GLASSES FOR SUPPER.

He made a great ado about drinking three glasses for supper, and the cook was sent around the neighborhood to drum up customers. He held me in lofty contempt for awhile, but finally melted enough to inquire:

"Well, did you taste any chalk is that?"

"No, but did you observe that it had an old taste?"

"W—what do you mean?"

"If that calf didn't belong to her what is the inference?"

He rose up, turned as white as a sheet, and after a great effort managed to say:

"The inference is that you don't know enough to even in which name! Mrs. Bowser, you killed off my hens, and you caused the death of my pig! Take care how you conspire with my cow! There is a limit to which a human being can be pushed!"

Nothing further was said until next morning, when the quantity of milk dropped off to four quarts. I began to express wonder and amazement, but Mr. Bowser interrupted me with:

"I didn't expect even that much this morning. She is grieving for her calf!"

The quantity at night was the same, and Mr. Bowser's marble knee were a look of anxiety. At the end of a week the quantity had fallen to three quarts at a milking, even with Mr. Bowser feeding ten pounds of meal per day. Then I ventured to observe:

"Mr. Bowser, I was satisfied from the first that you had been swindled. That calf new!"

"Oh, you were? Well, I wasn't! She's grieved for that calf until her milk is nearly gone, but I'll fat her for beef and get at least \$20 more than she cost me."

We kept the beast from March to September. She yielded us about \$10 worth of milk which no one liked to use, and she cost \$20 for fodder. Her first calf, exclusive of the calf, was \$42. Mr. Bowser sold her to a suburban butcher for

\$20, and on the evening the trade was concluded, and as we sat in the gloaming, I remarked:

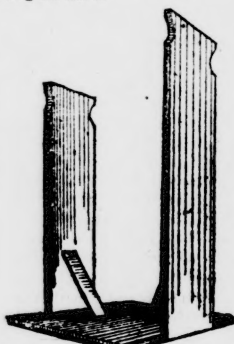
"Well, it hardly paid us to buy the cow."

"It didn't, eh? I expected you'd be finding out some insult pretty soon! Why didn't it pay us? Who coaxed me into buying her? Who did her malicious best to drive that cow to her grave? Mrs. Bowser, I just wish you had some husbands to live with!"—Detroit Free Press.

The death rate at St. Petersburg exceeds the birth rate by nearly 100 per month.

A Bag Holder.

Bag holders are a great convenience, and every farmer should have one or more. With the assistance of a holder, grain or other substance can be emptied into a bag by one person. A Rural New Yorker correspondent thinks his bag holder is deserving of repetition. The cut illustrates it, and we give directions for making one like it.



BAG HOLDER.

Any kind of inch lumber will serve for the bottom, which should be 18 inches square and two thicknesses of boards, one across the grain of the other, to prevent splitting. The standards are made of hard wood, 7 inches wide and 3 feet 2 inches high. The braces at the bottom are 4 inches wide and 10 inches long. The back standard is 1-1/2 inches higher than the other. The ends of the standards are hollowed as shown in the cut. To use this holder turn the top of the bag down about two inches and place this over the standards. The spring from both sides will hold the bag open in place. Try it.

The Potato Beetle.

The Colorado potato beetle is no longer considered as an impossible barrier to a good field of potatoes. Paris green leads as a certain and effectual remedy for this pest, and, when properly applied, early, when the potatoes and the bugs make their start, will do its perfect work. But Paris green must be carefully handled, not only because it is a poison likely to injure both man and beast, but because when applied to the plants too strong it injures the foliage almost, if not quite, as much as do the beetles. Whether applied in water through a sprinkler or in plaster through a sifter or bellows, be sure and not have too great a proportion of the poison.

While it is easier to apply Paris green, diluted in water, to the vines, it may be more uniformly applied, and with less danger to the foliage, by mixing it with plaster. One part of pure Paris green to 100 parts of plaster, thoroughly mixed together, so that the plaster will be slightly tinted throughout with the poison, will be found a satisfactory mixture. Sifters and bellows for dusting the vines are now sold at most hardware stores at a small cost compared with their usefulness and convenience.

The Silk Growing Industry.

It is believed by many that the department of agriculture's new departure in setting up machinery in Washington for winding the silk from cocoons will result in considerable extension of the silk growing industry in this country. Great interest is manifested in the experiments, and the demand for copies of the bulletin on silkworm culture has made it necessary to issue seven or eight editions. Officials of the department say that the requests for silkworm eggs greatly exceed those received in any previous year since the department began its distribution. As a consequence it is expected that large quantities of American grown silk will be placed on the market this year.

Color in Cattle.

Progressive breeders are awakening to the fact that the color craze in stock breeding has been carried to absurd extremes, and if not stopped will be very detrimental to the improvements that intelligent men are laboring to bring about in our farm stock. Every stock show illustrates the ill effects of the fashion that urged the rejection of all animals not of "solid colors," regardless of profitable excellence in respect to form, etc. A well known short horn breeder in a talk on this subject says: "Any breeder who will select an inferior red animal to a superior animal of any other color blurs his own character and disgraces the short horn blood whether he is aware of the fact or not."

Here and There.

A new tomato, introduced under the name of "Italian Wonder," is a summer variety. It is pea shaped, the flesh is thick and nearly watery in seeds. It is dwarf in growth and quite prolific of large, fine colored fruit.

Cows that have no bedding are often injured in the knees by getting up or down, especially if the floor be wet or slippery.

The onion crop must have nitrogen.

It is estimated that in Chicago alone there is made and sold more adulterated maple sugar every year than the entire product of the pure article in Vermont.

A wise farmer will protect the birds, the insect eaters, robins, cat birds, blue birds, black birds, thrushes, orioles, red birds, woodpeckers, and the like. All the birds mentioned have a mission to perform in the economy of nature. The martins, destroy weevils, the quails chinch bugs, the woodpeckers dig worms from the trees, while others eat worms, caterpillars

Peter Henderson mentions as the best dozen ever blooming roses, either for bedding or winter flowering, the following: Ascription, Hermosa, The Bride, Marmet, Bennett, Sunset, Bush Malmaison, American Beauty, Bon Silene, La France, Pearl of the Gardens, Red Malmaison.

Root Crops.

All root crops contain a large amount both of nitrogen and ash constituents; among the latter potash greatly predominates. Turnips contain more sulphur than any other farm crop.

The turnip and mangrel crop differ in several respects. Turnips and swedes draw their food chiefly from the surface soil. Their power of taking up nitrogen from the soil is distinctly greater than placed on a level, and the platform to catch the droppings. It may be just high enough to be handy in cleaning, and the perches about one foot above it. All perches should be movable, so as to facilitate the application of kerosene, when necessary, to every part.

Perches should be at least two inches wide and rest firmly in a slot or mortise. Fowls will cling to one edge of a wide perch, and the width will give opportunity to rest the weight on the shanks. A very narrow perch makes it necessary to bear the weight on the breast bone, mainly in one spot, and thus it becomes bent to one side. This deformity is caused, in many instances, by roosting on the chine of a barrel, or on the small limbs of trees. Old fowls have their bones hardened so that they will stand the pressure without bending, but all should have wide perches.—Poultry Yard.

ALL SORTS.

Ex-President Hayes has quite recovered his health, and now takes long walks, accompanied by his devoted wife.

More than 6,000,000 pounds of fish were brought to the wharves of Portsmouth, N. H., during the past winter fishing season.

A "jubilee coffin" is being advertised in London. A "jubilee drink" had previously made its appearance.

Sir William Armstrong's new gun to resist torpedo attacks is a thirty pounder, and develops a muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per second.

Amateur mesmerists put a boy to sleep in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., not long ago and left him in it, being unable to awaken him. A week's illness from nervous prostration was the result.

Marmalade and cold chicken is the newest wrinkle of some of the epicurean members of fashionable clubs.

Some lunatic writes to the papers recommending sea biscuit, soaked in port wine, as "good for consumptives."

A New York lady gave the baker of an Atlantic City hotel \$50 for his receipt for making delicious muffins.

Gail Hamilton has temporarily injured her eyesight from over reading.

President McCosh declares that since he abolished secret societies at Princeton there has been better order, less drinking and less opposition to the faculty.

The Jews are rapidly acquiring land in Russia. They do not cultivate it themselves, but sublet at a great profit.

Mr. Mackay frequently sends his wife from America a dozen or more cans of terrapin, with which she delights her guests in Paris and London.

Sugar by the Diffusion Process.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has recently made a visit to Louisiana to investigate the field for experiments in cane sugar making by the diffusion process. He speaks highly of the mammoth plantation of Governor Warmoth, which has been selected for the work, and says that, if the experiments in Louisiana are successful, the planters will be enabled to compete successfully with the beet sugar interests beyond a doubt. Cane which would ordinarily yield eighty pounds to the ton will yield 140 pounds under the new process.

The Mind Reading Bishop Family.

The wonderful performances of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, have recalled attention to the fact that Rev. James M. Bishop, of Green township, has a well established reputation for his ability to locate hidden streams of water, and in his early life was many times called upon to tell his less highly endowed neighbors where wells should be dug. It is said that he never failed to give the proper location and to tell how many feet of earth and how many of stone it would be necessary to dig through. Rev. James M. Bishop is of the same family as the great mind reader, all the Bishops on this continent being descended from one branch of the family. The Bishop family was originally from the German states of Europe. Then a portion of the family emigrated to France, where they received the name of L'Eveque. Going thence to England it was changed to Levis. The branch which settled in the United States retained the name Bishop—Chambersburg Valley Spg.

Municipal Police of Paris.

The cost of the municipal police of Paris, exclusive of the commissaires and the auxiliary service, is over \$1,500,000 a year; the material expenses figuring up for about \$2,500,000, and salaries \$2,125,000. The chief inspectors are paid \$1,200 a year, the captains about \$700, the brigadiers \$300 a year and the 6,800 ordinary policemen receive an average of \$204, or 1,510 francs a year.

Wax in the Keyhole.

One afternoon recently a Boston man found his key stuck in the lock of his front door in the afternoon. The police were asked to try to get the key out, but they had taken the impression of the lock. The officers secreted themselves in the house and prepared for a night's watch for the thieves, who were expected to descend upon the place. But early in the evening it was explained that the governess, who has a sweet tooth, is in the habit of carrying caramels in the same pocket with her door key, and some of the sweetmeats stuck to the key. She used it during the day, and the waxy appearing substance became scraped from the key and remained in the lock.

Photo Artist (to gourmand)—So, there, now keep quite still and think of your favorite dish!—Beiblat.

BANKRUPT STOCK

The Largest ever Offered in Brandon

The Entire Stock of the Estate of

BOWER, BLACKBURN & PORTER

Is now offered to the Public, at

STRAIGHT
BANKRUPT
PRICES

The various Lines consist of

Dry Goods
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Gents' Furnishings,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Croceryware,
Glassware,
Stationery,
Tinware,
Cordage,
&c., &c.

The Public have been surfeited with talk as to the price at which goods can be bought in Brandon. We shall therefore no "blowing," but beg respectfully to invite all intending purchasers, before spending money elsewhere, to call at the OLD STATION, Cor. 10th St. and Pacific Ave., and satisfy themselves that no other House can compete with us in Brandon or out of Brandon.

S. H. BOWER,
Agent

FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
— CURES —
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DARRHÆA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
Sole Dealers.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

That was a good move made by the member for West Brandon when he made application to the Local Government to utilize the building of the Red River Valley railroad by adding the construction of roads in this part of the province. There are those in Mr. Kirchhoff's constituency who cannot see any good in this, but we know of no one man in the Local House who has worked harder for their constituents than he has done. Not only the people of East Brandon but those of the city owe "Kirk" a debt of gratitude for his efforts to secure lines of railroad in this western part of the province.

That the local whiffing should give utterance to the foregoing piece of loath, in its last issue, is not at all to be wondered at, for devoid of ability, principle or discretion to map a course for itself it takes all sides of all issues as the current of public opinion may drift it from post to pillar. At the same time, it is surprising that Mr. Kirchhoff should encourage such expressions in its columns. This can only be accounted for on the principle that driven to desperation because of past dereliction of duty, he is now forced to flounder around to re-establish himself as well as the circumstances will permit in public confidence. No matter what others may think to the contrary the Mail has no feelings of antipathy towards Mr. Kirchhoff and in anything, we may say our motives are the welfare of the country, nothing more, and nothing less.

In taking the stand Mr. K. is now taking he is awakened to the consciousness that in saddling the province with a million dollars of indebtedness for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway. Justice has not been done to western Manitoba. He admits this.

His effort to secure a portion of the appropriation for the development of branch roads in the west. The question is why did he not take this stand when he was in a position to do something and not now when he knows he is in a position to do nothing. Of course in this connection he is no more responsible than any others of the western members, but more was expected of him than of Mr. Stuart and Mr. McLean. Politically speaking the office of the two latter was to further Grit interests and they furthered them, but Mr. Kirchhoff should not have been found in such company. Having the ear of the government, being as he says himself the white-headed boy of the government in the west, he was in a position to do something for the people instead of bolstering up Grit treatment of Manitoba as he has done. Now, Mr. Kirchhoff knows as well as man can know that this parliament having voted a million of dollars for the Red River road is no agency on earth, by any constitutional usage, can apply even a small portion of it to any other purpose. Asking a portion of it for western roads, as Mr. Kirchhoff is doing is only putting his head against a stone wall as the pucking goat does, for popular amusement. The uninformed editor may think it is a good scheme, but when he comes to learn the facts as they are he must have a very different opinion.

When the House was in session and parliament was asked to vote credit for the Red River road was the time Mr. Kirchhoff should have asked for assistance to western branch lines and the sums voted for all purposes could then have been embodied in the one statute. The Mail with all the force it could command tried to enjoin the importance of such an act upon Mr. Kirchhoff and the representatives of the west, but it was all of no use, that was only the utterance of "that little" and the members drifted on till they now find themselves in the vortex of public opinion and we are satisfied to leave them there. The Mail has during the past three years frequently stepped out of a well beaten groove of general sentiment, to correct false currents, and it has had to suffer for it in a severe criticism, but we are happy to say the day of these things has nearly passed away, and dozens who a year ago were our bitterest opponents now come to us readily and acknowledge their mistake. Though Conservative the Mail has not always accepted every expedient thrown out to bridge a chasm. It has always discussed questions upon the ground of provincial and general utility, and if Mr. Kirchhoff will in the future but pay attention to its utterances he will not so often find himself stranded on the rocks of despair; and if he will not accomplish so much for Mr. Kirchhoff he will at least effect more of substantial interest to the people.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

It is only as the magnitude of a million dollars on a young weak province like Manitoba, is looked into, in connection with the probable results to the people as a whole, that the absurdity of constructing the Red River Valley Railway becomes the more apparent. It is undeniable that if the projected branch lines were completed, such as the further extension of the two southwestern lines, the Brandon and Souris and the Northwest Central, the province would be for its population and settlement fairly well supplied, much better in fact than is the American Northwest, which in Grit phraseology enjoys all the blessings that freedom and liberty can bestow. Of course the Hudson's Bay outlet being a general Northwest institution is outside of the calcula-

tion altogether. With these branches built the only obstacle in the way, even from the stand point of the chief grumbler, would be the question of rates. This is provincial in effect; but as the Red River road can, even if the fanciest dreams of its dearest friends were realized, give competition but to Winnipeg alone, no honest man can call it a question of provincial interest further than its cost may concern the people. We showed in a previous issue that the C.P.R.'s rates on wheat from Brandon to Winnipeg were 12 cents a bushel, from Virden and other western points it is more while from all points on the Manitoba & N. W. from Portage la Prairie westerly the local rates vary from 10 to 15 cents, and on all points on the two southwestern branches the rates are in proportion. If, then the Red River Valley road, if built, would give the competition from Winnipeg, its friends say it will, and carry wheat to the seaboard for 15 to 18 cents, the C.P.R. would charge from all points west of Winnipeg the local rates we have named, leaving the entire rate from point of shipment to destination what it is at present not a little more. Increasing freight rates would be treated accordingly, and the whole province, except Winnipeg, would be in a worse position than at present by the cost of the competing railway. As these facts are indisputable, they ought to carry some conviction. "Oh! but," say the friends of the Red River V.R.R. it is not the intention to limit the competing road to Winnipeg, it is the intention to build the M. & N. W. from the Portage to Winnipeg, to transfer it so continued into the hands of the Grand Trunk, to build the section from Rapid City to Brandon and thus give competition to "the whole of the rest of the province." Well, all this is so much mere promise on behalf of a few irresponsible people who want the whole country to submit quietly to the yoke till Winnipeg's end is served and nothing more. There is not a word of statute, or even the scratch of a pen to show that a million dollars of expenditure is to effect any other end than the construction of a third parallel road from Winnipeg to the boundary. People must not be caught with chaff. We know the building of that line costs the whole province, added territory and all a million dollars, nothing more and nothing less.

If again, the Grand Trunk were to possess the Red River road in independence there is the dread of further demands on the people for the construction of the connection, surmised, and that to one hundred thousand people already owing sixteen millions of public debt to say nothing of private liability is something appalling. What further demands may be we know not but we have our surmises. Supposing, however, we are most charitable in our views, and say these connections would be made without any assistance, of thing highly improbable to those who know the generosity of railway companies in the other provinces, they would give competition but to points of contact with the C.P.R., viz.: Portage la Prairie, and Brandon the situation at Griswold, Virden, and the whole of southern Manitoba and along the M. & N. W. line would remain unchanged. The people at all these places would have the C.P.R.'s local rates still to pay, and their taxation for the Red River Road all the same.

These, then, are the appearances even from the sanguine point of view. Let us now look at the situation from a practical and probable stand point. Word reached the province last week that to the effect the C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk were effecting arrangements to pool profits from all competing points, and here is what the Winnipeg Call has to say on the subject:

The report comes from Toronto that the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk are arranging to pool their freight receipts. It is not at all unlikely that the report is based on good foundation. There is no doubt that for some time past these two great roads have had a mutual understanding as to rates in Ontario, and it would not be a matter of surprise if this developed into a more permanent arrangement to embrace all competing points.

If this takes place, and when a Winnipeg paper, in the confidence of the Local Government thinks it highly probable, it is time for the rest of the country to think on the matter, it will leave the whole country even including Winnipeg more at the mercy of the C.P.R. than ever before, but with the cost of the Red River road on our shoulders. Is it not time western Manitoba opened its eyes to this phase of the question. But this is not all. There are yet other eye-openers for the people of western Manitoba, those for whom we speak. On the 16th of June the Winnipeg Free Press spoke as follows:

It is ridiculously false to allege that we contended or hinted that the Dominion should pay the C.P.R. to abandon monopoly in old Manitoba. It is true that we did suggest that wherever the company possessed monopoly rights by contract, as in the Northwest and the "added territory," those rights should be purchased back from them by the Dominion.

And on Saturday last the Call said: This, it will be seen, shuts out all competition with the C. P. R., at least in the Northwest and within Manitoba's added territory, for some fourteen years from date. At present the Territories, it is true, have not spoken out distinctly or strongly against the arrangement. Here both the leading papers of the province, the mouthpieces of both political parties, admit that no matter what may result from the construction of the Red River Valley Road in Old Manitoba, we in the added territory can derive none of the advantages. Then why tax us for a right we cannot enjoy? and what

apology is there for our local representatives when they gave their assent to such a flagrant injustice without a cent of compensation? It is to these facts we wish to direct the attention of the reader. If it is a fact, as is alleged, the C. P. R. rates are extortionate, as some say is the case, though upon general freight we deny the charge, the plan was to either have induced the Government to effect their reduction, or spend our million in purchasing the monopoly. If either was done every rate payer in every corner of the province would have derived a benefit, as the effect would have applied to the added territory as well as Winnipeg. If again neither of these steps was practicable, a solution of the trouble was obtainable in two other ways with less than one tenth of the cost to the people. The Privy Council's decision could have been got for less than \$25,000, and that would have shown all irrespective of locality, what were and what were not the rights of the province. If decided in favor of the contention then the field was clear for as many Railway companies as thought well of entering the country. If again this course had not been considered prudent—if the belligerent attitude was considered more practicable for the one-tenth part of the million dollar vote, the first fifteen miles of the independent road northwards could have been constructed and handed over to a dozen lines if necessary for operating privileges which would have left the coast clear for all time. As the case stands, however, the most expensive expedient that could have been resorted to, and the one that is the least likely to serve the end desired has been adopted. This is the true situation of affairs, and it only remains for the people to remember the devices of those who have forced their troubles upon them.

THE GRIT PRINT AND THE RAILWAY.

Daily was instructed to support the Northwest Central only in case he got such a guarantee as was satisfactory. There is no doubt that Mr. Daily rendered them the assistance they asked of him, and in this way prevented a connection with the Northwestern at Rapid City. That the guarantee he received, if any, was worthless, cannot but now be admitted, and through his carelessness or neglect, in this matter, we have lost the substance in the attempt to grasp the shadow.

It is quite unnecessary for us to say the foregoing is from the Brandon Grit print, taken from an article criticizing the conduct of Mr. Daily for accepting the advice of the people of this city as regards a choice between a connection with the M. & N. W. R.R. and the Northwest Central. When, some weeks ago the N.W. Central company were seeking for some legislation in the House, several of the officials of the M. & N. W. line told Mr. Daily they would build a branch from Rapid City to Brandon if (he Daily) withdrew his assistance to the Northwest Central, and allowed them to go about their business. Mr. Daily communicated with the people of Brandon as any judicious representative would, and asked for instructions to guide him. He was told by a resolution of citizens to secure the Northwest Central, if he was assured they were going on with the work, in preference to the other. The Grit print has since fished up some vague reports to the effect the Northwest Central were only haggling the people, and true to Grit instincts, it puts the rumors forth as facts in order to have a fling at Mr. Daily. Now, it is possible the rumors may be true and that the Northwest Central only want to make some money out of their charter before casting the project to the winds, but neither the Sun nor anyone else has a reasonable ground for asserting this is the case. Mr. Daily ascertained the Northwest Central had and have a heavy deposit with the government which will be forfeited in case the work is not proceeded with; he had the absolute assurance of many of the charter members the work would be commenced at once, and the promise of the government the company would either have to go on with the work without delay or vacate the territory altogether. This was a sufficient business assurance to him, as it would be to even the wisest of the Sun, that the work would go on, and as we have already said as yet there is no assurance it will not be proceeded with.

At the meeting of ratepayers that advised Mr. Daily, there was no man more assuring the Northwest Central would go ahead than was Mr. Christie, the Grit candidate for the Commons. He had just returned from Ottawa and he declared he had the best of evidence the company meant to carry out their promises, so that if Mr. Daily has been disappointed in the position of the company and deceived by their representations, so also has been the man into whose hands the Sun tried to place the destinies of Selkirk at Ottawa. It is time enough to charge Mr. Daily with being too easily satisfied, when it is known the Northwest Central will not be proceeded with, and then he can only be placed, to say the least of it, side by side with Mr. Christie. Mr. Daily cannot be supposed to be omnipotent, but when, in this particular, his judgment took the same groove that Mr. Christie's did, he is deserving of no special blame. Any Conservative who knows as much as does a Grit candidate, and does the same as the latter would do, if placed in trust, for his constituents should not at least be censured by a moral Grit print.

The people at the citizens' meeting said if the Northwest Central was now thrown over-

board, it was gone forever, which was the naked truth; and even if it was built the other connection would come as a matter of necessity to the company.

In this connection, we may say that if the Local Grit print is honest in its representations, and if there is a shadow of ground for the contentions of the whole Grit party in the province in their action on this million dollar vote for the Red River Valley R.R., the resolution at the Brandon meeting and Mr. Daily's support of the Northwest Central are only the more justifiable. The Grits say they are only voting this million dollars on the distinct assurance the Grand Trunk is getting possession of the M. & N. W. road, and that when the transfer is made, which will be at once, branches will be built from Winnipeg to the Portage and from Rapid City here. If then the million vote is going to get us a connection with Rapid City, as our portion of the payment, why in the name of even Gritism should we throw away even but the faintest hope of getting the Northwest Central for what must come to us as our contribution to the Red River Valley? Will some sensible Grit only give us a pointer on this? We are asking for information on the subject.

It is tiresome listening to those who argue that the building of the Red River Valley Railroad will not benefit any part of the province but Winnipeg. To pretend to think that the road will not be constructed west of that point is similarly ridiculous. What is wanted is an opening once made and there will be no lack of roads.

The above is from the Toronto, Brandon leather organ, one half of which is published in each city. Well, let us have the proof that the Red River Valley Railroad is to be extended farther than Winnipeg. We know there is an act sinking the country to build it from Winnipeg to the boundary, but there is no act, not even the scratch of a pen to show it is to be extended from there. Besides it is not of no other system in existence. It is not enough to dwell on wish and supposition. We know that it was the wish and supposition of J. M. Rolfe, who is responsible for the foregoing paragraph, that the Norway Government should have been beaten and C. P. Brown and Grits substituted for them, for he said so, but it did not come to pass. If then he cannot secure incidents in which he himself has a prominent hand, it is reasonable to suppose he can secure others in whose reality he has no more hand than the goddess of the Ephesians. Rolfe is an expert at political somersaults, when there is plenty of plunder in view, but he is not so successful as a railway contractor.

THE MASSEY COMPANY'S DISPLAY.

The Massey manufacturing company who have an agency here, under the control of Mr. W. P. Brown, took a new departure this year which was very original, and has made a marked impression upon the people of the west. They expected the great bulk of their inventory of implements to be here and there accordingly noticed all who had given orders and were not yet supplied to be on attendance that day to take part in a procession of loaded machines leaving the warehouses for the farms. As a compliment to a free dinner and other evidences of the pleasure of the company were to be extended to those taking part. We may here remark, for the purpose of allaying any ground for the supposition of partiality that the invitation was not intended to cover all who had been customers of the firm in past years but merely those who were being supplied this season. If the former were meant as well as the latter it would have taken ten such streets as Kasser ave. or have contained the procession.

As the day of two previous to the 14th had been wet and disagreeable the turnout far exceeded the expectations of the company, and so eager were many of the purchasers to return to their farms that they could not wait for the procession. Some of the more fortunate ones got loaded the previous day, and about 25 more left before two o'clock, the hour for the procession, while a number of others perhaps 25 in number did not arrive till the following day.

As it was about 60 wagons loaded with implements joined the procession which Messrs. Bryans and Ferris marshalled very successfully. Then followed a carriage in which were Messrs. Irwin, Rodlock, Doan and Johnston, the three latter old standbys of the company at this point.

The second carriage contained Mr. McLeide, the Massey's representative of the firm, some old settlers and local agents at adjacent points.

Next came the city band and then followed the loaded wagons. Messrs. Healy and R. M. Ferris attended to starting the teams. Two brass bands came to give to Mr. Irwin for the almost Herculean task he undertook that in loading so many teams in so short a time, twenty-four hours, and having all the work so systematically and admirably done.

After the principal streets had been paraded the assembly was photographed by a local artist, and doubtless copies of the sketch sent abroad will serve a useful end as an immigration agent.

Well armed addresses were next in order, the Rev. Mr. Rodlock giving an outline of the progress of farming, operations in this part of the country for some years. Mr. H. W. Griswold, supplemented the remarks of Mr. Rodlock in well chosen sentences. Mr. G. H. Speers gave an interesting address on the progress of farming in the country portraying vividly the effects of the Dominion Government to encourage it and the agencies leading to its progress.

We do not consider it any part of our business to advertise the success of the Massey or any other company, but we cannot avoid relating hard facts which tell their own story. So far this year the company has sold 130 wagons here, and upwards of 600 in the province, the last shipment to arrive the 12th of August. We suppose the superiority of the machine and the liberal treatment of the company with their customers must to a large extent account for this success.

THE DALY BANQUET.

The banquet to Mr. Daly, M.P., is taking place as we go to press. The attendance is large, considering the season, and very enthusiastic. A full report in our next issue.

SOURIS CITY.

Haying has commenced and promises a good harvest. A baseball club has been organized by James Bremner, Esq., as captain, and Stewart Robertson as president.

L.O.L., No. 1503, joined their brethren in Glenboro to celebrate the 12th. A very good time was spent. Dinner was furnished by Glenboro lodge, after which W. M. McHugh, the lodge, was called on to take the chair, and a splendid programme of speeches and songs was listened to by a very large audience. Johnstone and Lloyd were flyers and Baker, Levis and Samson drummers.

QUEBEC, July 13.—By a brief dated Rome 10th of May, received yesterday by Cardinal Taschereau, His Holiness Leo XIII. has accepted the proposed division of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec and formed three provinces, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. The following dioceses will be included in the province of Quebec: Three Rivers, Kamouraska, Capetown and Nicolet. The apostolic prefect of the Gulf of St. Lawrence will also be attached to Quebec. Montreal province includes St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. Ottawa province the apostolic vicariate of Pontiac.

London, July 13.—The feeling of gloom in Paris over the possible events of tomorrow is increasing in intensity. The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille approaches, and the government is redoubling its efforts to prevent an eruption of hostile feeling on the part of the populace towards those who are held responsible for the overthrow and the punishment of Gen. Boulanger. Evidences of suppressed excitement are everywhere visible and in the present temper of the people a determined attitude of the government is a question between the mass and military world from the very outset, assume the character of a thoroughly fought battle and many a great loss of life. The morning press in the main residents of Paris by the North German Gazette, "that they had been made aware of a plot to assassinate the Emperor in Paris and around feelings of resentment against the Germans that could easily have had no existence, and since the same has been given it were better postponed to the objects of the Gazette should be the assertion of the Emperor that should be Minister, German ambassador, who has Paris to-morrow morning for the purpose of taking much business rest at some sunny place, and with smiles of diversion, some counter action is freely made that the main representative is afraid to remain in the city he might receive personal injury, and other rumors concerning the departure of Von Moltke have been made, but are not believed. It is that he has been named by the government and will upon his arrival inform the French Government of the progress of otherwise, that he has no intention of returning. Hundreds of similar rumors are prevalent in Paris to-day, and in London there is no lack of equally improbable and vivid fancies.

The following list of condensed was from the New York Sun:—Of country paper proprietors were to publish the names of subscribers who take, read, and are gratified but yet refuse to pay for their papers, the reputation of most country papers for moral honesty would be destroyed. An editor's income is seldom more than a few hundred dollars a year, and an editor will give a year's salary for a lawyer. In fact no other business is so universally able and ready to take their labor and capital as the country paper publisher.

At a mass meeting of the Scandinavian held on Wednesday evening at the corner of King and Alexander streets, the formation of their new society was discussed. It was decided to call the organization the Scandinavian society of Winnipeg, and the following officers were elected: President, A. Hempler; 1st vice-president, E. O'Brien; 2nd vice-president, C. J. Farnes; secretary, C. K. Hendrickson; treasurer, H. A. Jacobson; and committee, H. A. Jacobson, treasurer, W. A. Wetherman, R. Peterson; marshals, J. A. Wetherman.

McClulloch & Co's roller mill, Rapid City, has a grinding capacity of 200 barrels of flour per hour when running at its best. A roller mill, owing no doubt to the circumstances, last week, had the speed of this mill reached an average of 200 barrels in 24 hours, or 1400 barrels in 24 hours, which is a good record for seven days.

LONDON, July 14.—There was a very large attendance at the Queen's coronation procession. To-day the second of the three stages of the first stage was held, the first being on Monday, and the second on Tuesday. The procession was very fine, and the crowd was very large. The highest point of the procession was on Private Gilties, at the end of the procession, who was the only one who was not killed. The procession was very fine, and the crowd was very large.

IN THE ALEXANDRIA COFFEETOWN. For prizes amounting to £115, twenty-five 500 yards, the highest possible score being 1000. Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, of the 90th, Winnipeg, leads with a score of 90 points.

IN THE ALEXANDRIA COFFEETOWN. £1,000, seven shots each, at 500 and 100 yards, prizes £5 each, prizes were won after some very keen shooting, by J. A. Gamble, of the 4th East Durham, 1000; Hooper, of the 82nd, Prince Edward Island; and Lieut. Cartwright, of the 47th, Regina.

IN THE ALEXANDRIA COFFEETOWN. £400, seven shots, at 200 yards, Lieut. Cartwright captured a prize.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Director, the Minister of the Interior, and marked "Tender for a Timber Lot," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on Monday, the 28th day of August, at Timber Land No. 26, of Fifty square miles, at the west side of the Columbia River, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches, showing the position approximately of the land, together with the conditions on which it will be leased, may be obtained at this Department at the Crown Timber Offices at Whinnip, Calgary, North-West Territories, and New Westminster, British Columbia.

UNBRIDGE, ONT.

TRIFLE OVER WHOLESALE PRICES.

Expander in Maud S. and other Horses
good results. It is an excellent instrument
for expanding the hoof when properly applied.
ROBERT BONNE

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

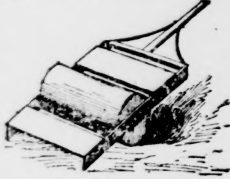
FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & CO. and WILSON & CO.
BRANDON, MAN.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A HOME MADE SECTION CASE FOR SURPLUS MONEY.

A Suitable Division for Double Horse Stall—Thin Shelled Eggs—A Substantial and Economical Contrivance in Form of a Field Roller.

When economy is a necessity the farmer must use many home made contrivances in place of labor saving machines. Our contrivance is a field roller that may be made with almost no expense.



HOME MADE ROLLER.

For this purpose use a butt log of an oak tree if practicable. The log need not be very large one, because the frame in which it is mounted enables it to be loaded to any reasonable extent, and the driver may ride upon it and thus add to its weight.

Cows from the Channel Islands.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of many farmers in regard to the terms "Alderney," "Jersey" and "Guernsey" as applied to cows from the Channel Islands or their descendants bred in this country. In a word, they don't quite know the distinguishing traits between a so-called Jersey cow and an Alderney, for instance. Properly speaking, an Alderney cow is one from the island of Alderney or its direct descendant. Just as a Jersey is properly speaking, a cow from the island of Jersey. The fact, however, that the cattle imported from these several Channel Islands are substantially the same—the islands having a similar appearance and belonging to the same geological formation—renders it of small importance which name is applied.

The fact that but few other than Jerseys are imported to this country from the Channel Islands has naturally encouraged the use of the term Jersey for the Channel Islands cows and their descendants.

Thin Shelled Eggs.

If the egg shells are thin it is a sign that time is lacking in the food, or often, if this occurs in winter, that fowls cannot get to the ground to dig for gizzards with gravel needed to digest food properly. Together with other persistent layers generally have very thin shelled eggs despite all precautions in feeding. Many losses of eggs while undergoing incubation occur from this cause. To prevent eggs from being thin shelled it is better to give milk and wheat middlings mixed rather than rely on fowls eating a sufficient quantity of lime in any form. If egg shells are fed they should be pounded so fine that all appearance of the egg will be destroyed. More fowls learn to eat eggs from having nearly whole shells thrown to them to peck at than from any other cause.

Watering Cows.

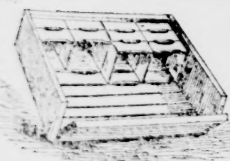
Some people seem to think if cows get water once a day it is all they need, but that is not enough, unless they are living on excellent food, such as roots or ensilage. Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, and they do best when they have their option about using it. When they drink but once a day they are obliged with it, to their injury. Taking an oversupply of cold water chills the stomach and occasions discomfort and pain, and what is worse, stops digestion till the contents of the stomach, by slow degrees, warm up again.

Fertilizers for Strawberries.

Many market gardeners contend that strawberry plants designed for shipment and long keeping ought to be treated to a dressing of some chemical fertilizer which has plenty of potash in it. One of the best combinations to apply to a patch now is a mixture of potash and bone dust. Light dressings of potash and soda are also being used. Mr. E. P. Roe reports good results where these fertilizers have been applied till the rows close to the plants. He also uses wood ashes with advantage.

Among the Bees.

A correspondent in The American Bee Journal, who uses an eight frame Langstroth hive for comb honey, tells how he makes a section in case of the same material, and the size of the hive for surplus honey.



SECTION CASE FOR SURPLUS HONEY.

The frames are put into, and when set into the hive they form a part of it. If the frames are wanted, these may be used in any way by slipping a one-half inch board between the two end rows of sections, and to prevent the separators from coming down between the slats, then, when put in a row of sections, place a separator in. There is, however, no need of separators, by using sections seven to the bar, without separators, they hold, and the authority quoted as near one board as it is practical to obtain, and every section can be separated. Many of the cases in use have to be used inside the hive cover to protect them from the weather, and more than one or two cases cannot be used at a time and have them so protected.

The cover raises with this case as fast as the case is set in the case the same as the main hive, it being made of the same material as the hive, thereby protecting the sections the same as the brood chamber.

It admits of tying up to the best possible advantage, there being but one bee case between each two. The sections are

protected from mice coming on the bottom by the slats, the same as in a wide frame, without the use of a skeleton honey board, which takes up a valuable space, besides separating the sections too widely from the brood chamber. The movable or hinged side loosens the sections all at once, making it easy to remove them, and also allows the removal of sections if desired on the hive.

There are important points of construction that do not show in an illustration. The case embraces all the advantages of single tier, wide frames and a regular open case combined, as it allows the use of separators or not, as desired. With wide frames an outer case is necessary to hold them. With this all that is used is the outer case and the bottom bar of the wide frames combined, doing away with the top and end bars, thereby admitting of taking hold of the top of the section instead of working the sections out of a wide frame, as it is usually done.

Go home to-day and look through your library, and then, having looked through your library, look on the stand where you keep your pictorials and newspapers, and apply the Christian principles I have laid down this morning. If there is anything in your home that cannot stand the test, do not give it away, for it might spoil an immortal soul; do not sell it, for the money you get would be the price of blood, but rather kindle a fire on your kitchen hearth or in your back yard and then drop the poison in it, and keep stirring the blaze until from preface to appendix there shall not be a single paragraph left, and the bonfire in Brooklyn shall be as consuming as that one in the streets of Ephesus.

Historian and Librarian.

Mr. Bancroft will not be seen on horseback this summer. He has sold his tall, gaunt legs to a horse so often in company with Librarian Spofford. The historian now puts on the quaint German silk cap in which he did his riding, and takes a brisk walk for his daily constitutional. Mr. Spofford continues his rides alone. A lank, grim visaged man, in a dusty coat and a dingy tie, looking for all the world like a Methodist circuit rider thinking out a sermon, is the picture the librarian makes as he rides his horseback, staring abstractedly ahead and heedless whether his animal walks, trots or lies down.—Washington Letter.

A Lady Teacher in Alabama.

A teacher's life in Alabama is thus partly described, by a countryman in a letter to an eastern friend: "She tries to make everything just as pleasant as she can. She doesn't mind work. She takes the ax and cuts wood—went to the woods one evening after school and helped to saw off two cuts after 4 o'clock. The people are very well satisfied with her."

Cultivation of the Peach.

While the peach can be successfully cultivated out of doors anywhere south of 42 degrees north latitude and under an altitude of 9,000 feet, yet it is not a sure crop north of 40 degrees. But south of this, even in Florida and Texas, it flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. The difference of latitude must determine to considerable extent the value of a variety, yet experience has proven that some varieties do well wherever the peach will succeed at all. These varieties are justly regarded as most valuable for general cultivation. Pre-eminent among these hardier sorts stand the *Crawfords* and *Mason*, high types of the white and yellow varieties, respectively.

A diversity of opinion exists among intelligent growers in regard to the height of the head of a peach tree, or rather at what height the head should be allowed to begin to form. The arguments advanced by advocates of low heads are two: First, that the fruit is nearer the ground and more easily picked; second, that the low heads withstand the storms better and are not so easily blown down. Growers opposed to low heads claim that the lower branches die for want of sufficient air and sunshine, and that low heads prevent convenient cultivation. J. A. Fulton, a well known authority in the peach growing district of Delaware, thinks three feet the proper height from which to start the head, as this admits of room enough to cultivate around the trees with a mule or low horse.

The French Crown Jewels.

The official catalogue of the French crown jewels, which Tiffany & Co., of New York city, agents of the French government to further and assist in their sale, have lately received, and which contain more than 50,000 carats of diamonds, 2,700 carats of rubies, sapphires and other precious stones. The largest single diamond weighs twenty-seven carats, and in one set are over 6,000 brilliants. The jewels, which are now on exhibition, will be sold at auction in the palace of the Tuilleries, beginning on May 8, and their proceeds turned over to the public treasury. Good judges estimate the market value of the entire collection at not less than 10,000,000 francs.—Frank Leslie's.

Royal Statues at Balmoral.

A life size statue of Prince Albert has been the most prominent object in the private grounds of Balmoral castle for many years past. It is now to have a companion in the shape of a similar statue of the queen, which is to be presented to her majesty as a jubilee memorial by the tenants on the Balmoral, Aberfeldie and Birkhall estates.—Chicago Times.

An Editor's First Vacation.

Miss Mary Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, has gone to Europe, where she will spend five months in travel. This is her first real vacation since she took charge of the Bazar, twenty years ago.

A lady of Lewiston, Me., who recently was badly frightened by a street loafer, now carries a package of red pepper in her pocket, and is rather anxious that some ruffian should insult her.

Water—I beg your pardon, sir, but it's fo'clock, sir. Caveley (who has lost himself a little) "What is it, waiter this-vahterdav 'red'morner?"—Tid Bits.

During the past nine years 33,000 physicians have graduated from the medical colleges in this country.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE Brandon Lawn Tennis Club

Will be held on the GROUNDS, On TUESDAY, 19th inst. Commencing at 4 o'clock p.m.

At which PRIZES will be awarded for the following events:

- 1st. Gentlemen's Single Match, open to all Members of the Brandon Lawn Tennis Club.
- 2nd. Gentlemen's Double Match, open to all Members of the Brandon Lawn Tennis Club.
- 3rd. Club Handicap, Double, open to all Members of the Brandon Lawn Tennis Club.

PRIZES will also be offered for the following, open to all Members of any organized Club in the Province.

- 1st. Gentlemen's Single Match, open to Members of any Club.
- 2nd. Gentlemen's Double Match, open to Members of any Club.

Entrance Fee, 50 cts. for 1st entry, and 25 cts. for each subsequent entry.

L.O.L. NO. 1531

Meets in their Hall, Plum Creek every Tuesday on or before full moon.

VISITING BRETHREN CORDEALLY INVITED. J. YOUNG, W. M. E. REID, Secretary.

HACVARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Do not sicken, and are not fatal.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla
The Great Purifier
OF THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR
This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Paleur, Weakness and Light-headedness of the Head. Prompt results will follow its use. Cases of Scalding, Eruption, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and in all cases where an EMBROUILLURE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found invaluable.

Sole by all Dealers in Medicines.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Ministers of Education, Workmen, Students, Nurses in Hospitals, and all who are in need of relief from Pain.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE OR BEER OF THE MEEK AND RICHLY WILL BE FOUND A SWEET TREATING.

SURDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STAGNATION OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND WINTER COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPEDIENTLY HAS BEEN IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE MANNER IN THE TREATMENT OF THE PAIN.

ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c.

25 cts. per Bottle. Beware of Imitations.

T. T. ATKINSON

Going to Stay UNTIL JANUARY.

I leave for the East to-day, to make Fall purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, and in the meantime will continue to Sell all

SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES

AT ACTUAL COST PRICE.

Not being able to dispose of my business, I am compelled to continue until the Stock is Reduced, and will Sell present Goods, as stated, at Cost.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES, &c.

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

INSPECTION & COMPARISON Solicited

T. T. ATKINSON, Brandon Boot Store, ROSSER AVE.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds. Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 538 OXFORD STREET), LONDON. And are sold at 1/4, 2/6, 4/6, 1/2, 1/3, 2/3, and 5/6 each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the name is not H.S. Holloway & Co., London, they are spurious.

BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Sticks, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery. We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Bracketing made to Order. Don't forget the place—South of River Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,
FORBES & S. W. T.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—
BRANDON REPOSITORY,

Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1887.

51 Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.

CHAR. PILLING, Auctioneer.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.

I never profess to SELL GOODS FOR

Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.

W. H. Hooper.

LONELINESS OF THE CZAR.

Not a Man in the World More Deeply to be Pitted—The Nihilists.

There is not a man in the world more deeply to be pitted than the present emperor of Russia. The loneliness of kings, a loneliness naturally resulting from their place, which hardly admits of friendship, and does not admit of equality, is always terrible, and is frequently felt by themselves so severely that they break through all restraints of prudence and moral law in order to be rid of it. Rather than not have friends, people before whom they can dispose their minds and sit in mental slippers, they will give all power to favorites, or to women who could be bought without any such sacrifice of their states or their subjects. The loneliness of a czar as absolute as a Czar and as swiftly obeyed, so far above his subjects that Count Tolstoi, in the admirable series of historic sketches which he calls "War and Peace," and issues as a novel, describes nobles as fainting with agitation at the sight of him, must be almost shocking. He is so utterly master, he can so completely and instantly make and unmake, the hostile exertion of his will, if he exerted it would be so deadly in its force that he can have no true equal, or friend, or easy companion.

He may, like Alexander II, try to be too candid, or, like many czars surround himself with mistresses, but the distance remains always too great for true friendship, or for any perfect affection from society of the troubles of the mind, any lightening of that burden of empire which, when his word is always final, so presses on the conscience even of evil kings. It is scarcely possible to be wholly disinterested with a czar if only for the terrible powers his mere friendship places in your hands, scarcely possible, either for the czar not to preserve or to suspect every sentence uttered some concealed intent. In any nature such a position must beget habitual suspicion, and when the czar is by nature or has become through cruel experience, gloomy, reserved and unsocial, the suspiciousness must rise into a mastering passion.

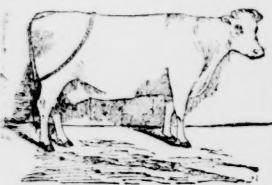
Add that the czar has been driven by the Nihilists into a life of almost utter seclusion, that he has reason to fear for his life every hour in the day and from the most unlikely quarters, that he is deprived of intimacies by his virtues as well as by the dread he inspires, and that he has no children old enough to share his thoughts, and we may imagine to what heights suspiciousness may rise in him and how near to the sources of fury every thought may lie.—The Spectator.

Transplanting Native Trees.

Nursery grown trees girded as a rule, better satisfaction than do those taken up from their native localities. This is principally owing to the fact that the roots of plants growing wild extend further from the stems than those raised in nurseries, where they have been once or oftener transplanted. Yet, with a little extra care, native trees may be transplanted successfully. The American Agriculturist advises that specimens growing in dry and open situations should be selected. As many and as much of the roots, especially the fine, fibrous ones, that can be dug up should be preserved, and care must be taken not to expose these to the sun and wind's race than is unavoidable. The tops have to be cut back severely, removing one-half or two-thirds of all the branches, and this is best done before planting the trees. The holes should have been dug previously, and whenever practicable the trees should be taken up and planted on a cloudy or damp day.

A Cow's Tail While Milking.

A good way to keep a cow's tail still while milking, says a correspondent in The Country Gentleman, is to provide a rope strap long enough to pass over the animal's hips and hang down over her tail, as shown in the cut.



TYING DOWN A COW'S TAIL.

The rope may be ever so old, as strength is not needed, but should be three inches or more in circumference, as it must have weight. It can be changed from cow to cow as fast as you can walk.

Cause of Barren Vines.

Professor Angur, who has made a study of questions pertaining to the physiology of plants, explains the chief cause of barrenness of some wild vines to be unsexuality. In some cases the anthers are defective, with a good stigma, in which case planting a fertile vine which is perfect in bloom and that is bisexual, like the Concord, will induce full productivity by cross fertilization; if, as is sometimes the case, the stigma is defective, the fertile male pollen will be wholly inoperative and no influence of culture or pruning will reach the case with any certainty, and the vine had better be abandoned and a better one put in its place.

Facts of General Interest.

Cattle have suffered terribly in Montana.

The fruit trade of Boston asks for cheap fruit baskets which need not be returned.

The average in sugar cane has been much increased in Louisiana.

It is claimed for the industry gooseberry that it will not mildew.

The product of canned fruit in 1886 was much greater than ever before.

The prevailing idea is that the wool clip of 1886 is as much as 10 per cent. short.

There are 113 farmers in the Connecticut legislature.

A recent estimate places the cotton crop of the year at 6,640,000 bales. The quality is superior.

\$7,000

BANKRUPT STOCK

RECEIVED THIS WEEK

AT

SOMERVILLE & CO'S,

CONSISTING ENTIRELY OF

DRY GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

50 Pieces of Beautiful New Dress Goods, which will be sold from 8 to 20c.

100 Pieces of English Print, warranted fast colors, 12 yards for \$1.

25 Pieces of New Ginghams, 9 to 12½c.

10 Pieces of Fancy Muslins. 40 Pieces each White and Grey Cottons.

5 Doz. Ladies' Belts, 15 to 25c

24 Pieces Oriental Lace and Flouncings.

50 doz. Ladies Cotton and Cashmere Hose

3 doz. Plain and Fancy Parasols.

25 doz Cotton, Lisle Thread, Cashmere and Silk Gloves.

Piles of Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Fine Summer Underwear, And Lots of Goods generally kept in a First Class City House, too numerous to mention.

This, with our present Large Stock, gives you the Largest and Finest Selected Stock of Dry Goods in Brandon, and as this Purchase of \$7,000 has been made at a Quiet Season of the Year, the Goods will be offered at prices that will

SAVE YOU 35 PER CENT.

on every Dollar's Worth of Dry Goods you may require.

Don't Spend a Dollar until you have seen this New Bankrupt Stock as there are some "Genuine Plums" in it.

BANKRUPT GOODS AT BANKRUPT PRICES.

Money Saved is Money Made, and we guarantee to Save You 35 per Cent. on Everything you Buy.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

Sign of the RED FLAG,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Farmers Remember,---We take Butter and Eggs same as Spot Cash.

A Valuable Discovery.

F. P. Tanner, of Neoking, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B. a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B. is the great system regulator.

2500 worth of CHOICE MUSIC FOR 100

Send in \$1.00 and we will send you NORTON'S PHILA. MUSICAL JOURNAL. One Year for the price of 100 cents. The Journal is a premium, and published in the days of the year, more, than ever before, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the musician. It contains the latest news of the musical world, and is a most valuable publication of the kind in existence. It is not fair to subscribe at once.

Address, F. A. NORTH & CO.
No. 108, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

F. A. NORTH & CO., 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Musical Line. Send in \$1.00 and we will send you NORTON'S PHILA. MUSICAL JOURNAL. One Year for the price of 100 cents. The Journal is a premium, and published in the days of the year, more, than ever before, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the musician. It contains the latest news of the musical world, and is a most valuable publication of the kind in existence. It is not fair to subscribe at once.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 15th July, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three per week each way, between Montreal and Winnipeg, from the 1st August next. Completed distance 19 miles.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Nelson.

The mails to leave Montreal on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:00 a.m. Arrive at Winnipeg at 12:00 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. respectively.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen at blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office, Montreal, or at Nelson, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector's Office, at Winnipeg, June 8, 1887.



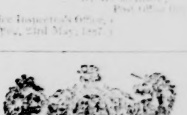
MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 15th July, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three per week each way, between La Requette and Winnipeg, from the 1st August next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Groulx, Clear Springs, St. Anne, Lacombe, and Prairie Grove, completed distance 47 miles.

The mails to leave La Requette on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., arrive at Winnipeg at 4:00 p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. respectively.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen at blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office, the route and at the office of the Post Office Inspector's Office, at Winnipeg, June 8, 1887.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for erecting Telegraph Poles, &c.," will be received at this office on Wednesday, June 15th, for the erection of poles in place of every alternate pole, on telegraph line between Gt. Appleton and Humboldt, N.W.T., in the town of about one hundred and forty thousand miles.

The poles (marked cedar, twenty feet in length) will be delivered by the Government, free of cost, near the foot of every alternate pole, and the contractors, brackets and nails will also be delivered, free of cost, along the line, in 100 lb. to 150 lb. lots.

The contractor will be required to plant and set all poles not less than four feet deep, where each alternate pole now stands, and must attach them with new brackets and insulators, also the wire in present use.

The contractor will also be required to put the remaining alternate poles in place as far as practicable in early good order, remembering that such poles are to be replaced by new cedar poles during the summer of 1888. During such reconstruction the contractor and assistants, in the presence of the undersigned, of the work between Gt. Appleton and Humboldt, for despatch of business.

Work to be finished during July, and to be completed not later than September 15th, 1887.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to one per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GIBB, Secretary.

Departments of Public Works,
Ottawa, 15th May, 1887.

A GENTLEMAN.

Having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion, and now full of life, is anxious to make known to others the simple mode of self-cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case. Address in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, Cedar St., N. Y.